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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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U.K. IMPORTS LESS U.S.
TOBACCO IN 1958

The United Kingdom imported 164.4 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States in 1958--a drop of about 4 million pounds from 1957. The U. S. share in total imports of 316.5 million pounds was 51.9 percent, compared with 52.8 percent in 1957.

Commonwealth countries supplied a total of 144.7 million pounds last year, of which a little more than one-half was from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But imports of Federation leaf were down to 74.6 million from about 80 million in 1957. Imports from Canada also dropped from 1957. On the other hand, purchases from India rose substantially--from 35.6 million in 1957 to 44.7 million.

Imports of flue-cured tobacco in 1958, at 293.9 million pounds, represented about 93 percent of the total. U.S. flue-cured accounted for 55 percent of total flue-cured imports.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United Kingdom, imports by
country of origin, 1956-1958

Origin	1956	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent
	1,000 of grand	1,000 of grand	1,000 of grand
	lb. total	lb. total	lb. total
Commonwealth:			
Rhodesias-Nyasaland...	84,384: 26.5	79,918: 25.1	74,636: 23.6
India.....	40,017: 12.6	35,586: 11.2	44,683: 14.1
Canada.....	21,677: 6.8	25,644: 8.0	23,435: 7.4
Other.....	1,045: 0.3	1,416: 0.4	1,984: 0.6
Total.....	147,123: 46.2	142,564: 44.7	144,738: 45.7
Non-Commonwealth:			
United States.....	160,267: 50.4	168,252: 52.8	164,392: 51.9
Turkey.....	2,638: 0.8	2,530: 0.8	964: 0.3
Greece.....	1,432: 0.5	1,068: 0.3	505: 0.2
Italy.....	423: 0.1	468: 0.1	1,146: 0.4
Other 1/	6,488: 2.0	3,949: 1.3	4,734: 1.5
Total.....	171,248: 53.8	176,267: 55.3	171,741: 54.3
Grand total.....	318,371: 100.0	318,831: 100.0	316,479: 100.0

1/ Mainly reexports of leaf from the Netherlands.

Source: Tobacco Intelligence (London)

TOBACCO SURPLUS DEVELOPING IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Although the first official estimate of the 1958-59 tobacco crop in the Union of South Africa places the crop at a figure only slightly larger than last year's, supplies are more than ample to meet requirements.

South African production of all kinds of tobacco this year is estimated at 69.7 million pounds, compared with a revised total for 1957-58 of 68.5 million pounds. The biggest gain was in dark air-cured, which rose from 25.6 million pounds in 1957-58 to 30.0 million. Production of flue-cured at 29.5 million was about 3 million pounds under the previous crop, but current supplies of this kind also are more than adequate. The past 2 seasons have been marked by exceptionally favorable weather and some increase in planted acreage.

Stocks were reduced considerably during 1951-53 when growers were switching from the high-yielding, less desirable Amarello flue-cured to the lower-yielding, better-quality Orinoco varieties. Later, particularly in 1955 and 1956, substantial quantities (mainly flue-cured) were purchased from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Considerable dark air-cured tobacco was imported from the United States in both 1956 and 1957, when the supply of this kind fell to low levels while consumption was rising. Now with larger crops of all kinds of leaf, a surplus is developing and export outlets are being sought. The current supply position, however, will not prevent the Union from meeting its obligation to import at least $2\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds of flue-cured in 1959 under a trade agreement with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

TOBACCO EXPORTS BY RHODESIAS- NYASALAND UP SLIGHTLY IN 1958

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1958, at 143.3 million pounds, were 3 percent above those for 1957. The record export from the Federation--165 million pounds--was in 1956. Flue-cured exports at 116.7 million pounds accounted for 81 percent of the total in 1958, with most of the remainder fire-cured.

Commonwealth countries purchased 96.3 million pounds, or 67 percent of total exports last year. The United Kingdom remained the largest market, 74.3 million pounds, of which 65 million pounds were flue-cured. Exports to Australia--11 million pounds--were a record for that market. Practically all exports to Australia were flue-cured.

The Netherlands and West Germany were the largest non-Commonwealth markets in 1958. The Netherlands took 13.6 million pounds, with flue-cured accounting for 11.4 million and fire-cured, 2.0 million. Exports to West Germany totaled 11.2 million pounds, almost entirely flue-cured. Both of these countries took more Federation tobacco in 1958 than in 1957. Other major markets in 1958 included the Belgian Congo, Belgium, Denmark, French Africa, and Portuguese Overseas Provinces.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
exports by kind and country of destination, 1957-58

Destination	Flue-cured		Fire-cured		Other		Total 1/	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
- - - - Million pounds - - - -								
Commonwealth:								
United Kingdom.....	67.6	65.0	7.0	6.5	2.1	2.9	76.8	74.3
Australia.....	8.9	10.8	.1	.1	2/	.1	9.0	11.0
Union of South Africa.....	3.0	2.5	2/	--	.4	.3	3.4	2.7
Hong Kong.....	1.8	1.9	--	--	.1	.3	1.9	2.3
Other.....	3.8	3.4	2.1	2.5	.1	--	5.8	5.9
Total Commonwealth....	85.1	83.6	9.2	9.1	2.7	3.6	96.9	96.3
Non-Commonwealth:								
Germany, West.....	8.5	11.2	2/	2/	.1	2/	8.6	11.2
Netherlands.....	5.7	11.4	1.7	2.0	.1	.2	7.5	13.6
Belgium.....	5.4	3.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	5.7	3.9
Denmark.....	1.7	3.0	2/	.1	2/	2/	1.7	3.1
Norway.....	1.2	.7	--	--	.5	.3	1.7	1.1
Sweden.....	.5	.2	.4	.3	--	--	.9	.5
Belgian Congo.....	2.2	.6	4.0	3.3	.2	.1	6.3	4.1
French Africa.....	.6	.7	1.3	1.7	.2	--	2.0	2.4
Portuguese Overseas								
Provinces.....	.3	.2	1.0	1.4	2/	2/	1.3	1.6
Other.....	2.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	.4	.7	6.3	5.5
Total Non-Commonwealth:	28.9	33.1	11.5	12.4	1.6	1.4	42.0	47.0
Total all countries....	114.0	116.7	20.7	21.5	4.3	5.0	138.9	143.3

1/ May not add to total, due to rounding. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Source: Tobacco Intelligence (London)

FRENCH OUTPUT OF TOBACCO
PRODUCTS GAINS IN 1958

The total quantity of tobacco products manufactured by the French Tobacco Monopoly increased to 146 million pounds in 1958 from 140 million the previous year. Increases in output of cigarettes, cigars, and cigarillos more than offset slight declines in other tobacco products. Cigarette production last year, at 101.5 million pounds, was 7 percent above 1957, and represented more than two-thirds of total products made.

Prices of tobacco products were increased in January 1959. Most brand prices were raised 15 to 20 percent, with the relatively greater rises applicable to low-priced, popular brands. This is likely to hold to only minor proportions any gain in output of products this year.

WEST GERMANY TO IMPORT CONCENTRATED PINEAPPLE JUICE

West Germany has announced an import tender for an undisclosed amount of concentrated pineapple juice from the dollar area in containers of 6½ pounds. Imports are to be made before the end of 1959.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT PLANTINGS IN WEST GERMANY INCREASE

The 1958 West German census of deciduous fruit tree numbers shows a fairly large increase for apples and cherries and only a slight increase for other deciduous fruits. Slightly over half of the cherries are sweet, but tree numbers of both sweet and sour cherries increased at about the same rate. Most of the new apple and cherry plantings were in Bavaria and Lower Saxony, which are better adapted to commercial fruit production.

Over half of all fruit trees are in gardens. Many trees reported to be grown in orchards and on farms are noncommercial. For several years the Ministry of Agriculture has encouraged farmers to pull out noncommercial trees because of low average yields of poor-quality fruit. The census also shows that nearly half of the fruit is consumed by growers, less than one-third of it is sold fresh, and about one-fifth is sold to processors.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT: West German census data on tree numbers and use of fruit, 1938, 1951, and 1958

Data and year	Apples	Pears	Cherries	Plums
	Mil. trees	Mil. trees	Mil. trees	Mil. trees
Total:				
1938.....	58.5	20.2	10.4	28.0
1951.....	63.6	18.0	10.6	25.2
1958.....	67.8	18.9	13.5	26.6
Bearing:				
1938.....	40.3	15.5	7.4	20.4
1951.....	44.1	14.1	7.8	17.7
1958.....	47.3	14.4	9.7	19.1
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
In orchards and on farms, 1958 1/.....	46	32	39	42
Utilization, 1958:				
Used by growers.....	43	49	55	50
Sold fresh.....	30	27	27	29
Sold processors.....	27	24	17	21

1/ Data for trees in "orchards and farms" and "in gardens, etc." exclude Baden-Wortemburg and Bremen.

MEXICO OPENS ORANGE JUICE PLANT

A new plant to make orange juice concentrate is now operating experimentally at Montemorelos, Mexico.

Constructed under the supervision of U. S. engineers, the plant has a daily capacity of 4,000 boxes of fresh fruit. The concentrated juice will be packed in 55-gallon drums, chilled to 22° F., and shipped to Florida for blending. All of this juice is expected to be reexported to Canada or Europe. Stock in the owning company, capitalized at \$480,000, is 51 percent Mexican-owned, and 49 percent U.S.-owned.

AUSTRALIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK
TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED

Under a trade agreement recently concluded between Czechoslovakia and Australia, Australia will buy more goods from Czechoslovakia and in return Czechoslovakia will increase its purchases of Australian wheat, meat, and wool. Press announcements do not indicate quantities and values involved.

SPANISH CITRUS GROWERS IN DIFFICULTY

Spain's continuously rainy winter weather has resulted in a poor-quality citrus crop and has also made picking difficult. Exports through February 20 were only 411,000 metric tons, compared with 517,000 through the same date last year and 580,000 for the same period in 1955-56. Oranges constitute about 98 percent of Spain's citrus exports.

Southerly winds caused substantial drop of fruit. This fruit could only be sold domestically or diverted to juice processors. Complaints of poor-condition fruit have been made by West Germany. Fruit from Israel, Italy, Morocco, and Tunisia has been offering especially strong competition.

Not only are prices low, but Spanish exporters' troubles are further aggravated by the following new exchange control regulations:

- (1) Export licenses will be withdrawn from all exporters who have not yet handed over export proceeds. Cases will be reviewed on presentation of a banker's guarantee.
- (2) Exporters who had only partly arranged their transfers of proceeds were given until March 2 to present a banker's guarantee for the balance. Failing this, they were subject to fines and automatic prohibition to export.
- (3) All proceeds from future exports must be settled within 60 days from date of shipment.

At present, producers expect a record crop next season and a corresponding increase in marketing problems.

RUBBER PLANTATION IN HONDURAS EXPANDING

A 600-acre rubber plantation, established during World War II about 9 miles from Tela, Honduras, has been expanded and is in commercial production. The property now has about 67,000 bud-grafted trees with an estimated annual production rate of 240,000 pounds.

This is said to be the only rubber plantation now operating in Honduras, except for a 50-acre development near La Ceiba and a small experimental plot near Tela. A Guatemalan tire plant is buying all of the plantation's output except for some scrap, which is being sold to the shoe industry in San Pedro Sula.

A 30-acre plot of cacao attached to the rubber plantation is reported to be the only commercial cacao development in Honduras. The cacao is marketed in San Pedro Sula.

GHANA FARMERS TO BE PAID LESS FOR CACAO; GOVERNMENT ABANDONS SPRAY PROGRAM

The United Ghana Farmers Council has offered to accept a reduction in the price to be paid to farmers for dry cocoa beans during the next 5 crop years--beginning with the 1959-60 crop. Producer prices for the current year were about 17 cents per pound, unchanged since 1954. Under the new arrangement, the price would be reduced to 14 cents per pound. This reduction will enable the government to divert more funds into its Second Development Plan.

At the same time, the government has decided to abandon its 5-year mass spraying program against capsid infestation of cacao, and to encourage farmers to do their own spraying with equipment and insecticide supplied at subsidized prices. The original government program had been approved and was scheduled to begin on January 1, 1959. About \$34 million had been made available for the program.

AUSTRALIA EXPECTS GOOD DRIED VINE-FRUIT PACKS

The 1959 Australian dried vine-fruit pack is expected to be close to the 99,100-ton pack of 1958. Sultana production in 1959 may be down slightly from the 77,200-ton level of 1958 because of the grapes' lower sugar content, but the new currant pack is forecast as slightly larger than the 12,500 tons dried in 1958. Raisin production is also expected to be somewhat above the 1958 pack of 9,400 tons.

While 1959-pack dried vine-fruits are not expected to reach the U.K. market before May, the Australian trade believes that prices will be as high, or nearly as high, as in 1958.

AUSTRALIAN 1959 EXPORT PRICES FOR DRIED APRICOTS, PEACHES, AND PEARS

Export prices for Australian dried apricots, peaches, and pears during the 1959 season, as recently announced by the Australian Dried Fruit Association, are as follows:

Grade	Apricots, moist pack	Peaches, unpeeled	Pears
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Fancy:			
5 crown.....	54.4	36.4	30.6
4 crown.....	51.8	35.0	28.5
3 crown.....	49.2	34.3	25.9
2 crown.....	44.1	32.7	24.3
Choice:			
5 crown.....	49.2	34.8	28.0
4 crown.....	46.7	33.8	25.9
3 crown.....	44.1	32.7	24.3
2 crown.....	41.5	30.6	22.6
1 crown.....	39.9	24.0	---
Standard:			
5 crown.....	45.3	32.7	25.0
4 crown.....	43.9	31.7	24.3
3 crown.....	41.5	30.6	23.3
2 crown.....	39.9	25.4	20.5
1 crown.....	35.7	20.5	---

The prices cited above are f.o.b., state of production, net cash, demand draft, less brokerage of 2 percent.

Australian 1958 production of some dried tree-fruits increased significantly, particularly dried peaches and pears, which reached 650 and 160 tons, respectively. This trend is expected to continue in 1959.

FINLAND INCREASES IMPORT QUOTAS FOR RUSSIAN GRAINS

Under the Finnish-U.S.S.R. trade agreement signed in Moscow on March 13, 1959, Finland's 1959 import quotas for Russian grains, compared with those provided for in the 1958 agreement shown in parentheses, are as follows (in metric tons): wheat 235,000 (225,000); rye 100,000 (80,000); corn 30,000 (25,000); and oats 20,000 (5,000).

The agreement sets up Finnish import quotas for a total of about 550 million rubles worth of Russian products in 1959. Other than grains, they include mainly petroleum, solid fuels, fertilizers, iron and steel, chemical products, and motor vehicles. The U.S.S.R.'s quotas for Finnish products amount in value to about 560 million rubbles, and consist mainly of industrial equipment and timber and timber products. The difference in value will balance trade accounts between the two countries.

SMALLER 1959 SOUTH AFRICAN DRIED FRUIT PACK FORECAST

The 1959 South African dried fruit pack has been unofficially forecast as 10 to 15 percent less than 1958 output of approximately 14,000 short tons. Some fruit fly damage to apricots has been reported, and hot, dry weather in December is said to have scorched some of the vine-fruits.

Dried vine-fruits (raisins, sultanas, and currants) accounted for 65 percent of the South African 1958 dried fruit pack. Dried prunes are the largest single dried tree-fruit pack in South Africa, amounting to 2,858 tons in 1958, or 56 percent of the entire tree-fruit pack.

Advance prices to growers for 1959-crop South African dried fruits, shown below, are the same as those announced for 1958 except for a few increases in raisin prices.

Dried Fruit	Quality		
	5-Diamond	4-Diamond	3-Diamond
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
Apple rings.....	25.7	23.3	21.0
Nectarines.....	23.3	21.0	17.5
Pears:			
Bon Chretien.....	23.3	22.2	21.0
Other.....	22.8	21.6	20.4
Peaches:			
Muir.....	23.3	21.0	17.5
Other.....	22.8	20.4	16.9
Figs.....	17.5	15.2	11.7
Raisins, Malaga stalk.....	14.0	11.7	---
Raisins, Valencia stalk.....	12.8	10.5	---

SPANISH RAISIN ESTIMATE REVISED

Spain's 1958 raisin production is now estimated at 15,500 short tons, a 1,000-ton reduction from the previous estimate. Adverse effects of the very dry summer in the Malaga area accounted for the downward revision. The 1957 pack has been estimated at 14,500 tons and average production (1951-55) at 12,500 tons.

At this early date, conditions for the 1959 crop are favorable. There is adequate ground moisture, the vines are in excellent vegetative condition, and there has been no significant frost damage.

Spanish raisin exports in 1958 have been reported as 8,789 short tons--an increase of about 1,700 tons over 1957 exports. Chile was Spain's leading customer, taking 2,673 tons of "Denia" (also known as "Valencia") raisins. All of the 2,673 tons--30 percent of total exports--was exported by Denia's "Raisin Exporters Union" under the current Chilean-Spanish trade agreement. The United Kingdom and France were the next most important outlets.

RAISINS: Spanish exports by country of destination,
calendar year 1958

Country	Short tons	Country	Short tons
Algeria.....	591	Norway.....	152
Chile.....	2,673	Sweden.....	664
Finland.....	338	Switzerland.....	123
France.....	1,031	United Kingdom.....	1,632
Italy.....	670	United States.....	22
Mexico.....	122	Other.....	425
Morocco.....	346	Total.....	8,789

AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRODUCTION
SETS RECORD IN 1958

During 1958, Australian meat production rose 9 percent over 1957 to about 3.1 billion pounds. Beef and veal production, at 1.9 billion pounds, was at a record high and 7 percent above 1957. Mutton, lamb, and pork production also increased sharply.

Improved pastures and more abundant supplies of feed indicated that livestock numbers and meat production will continue to rise during 1959, and that exports of Australian meat to the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada will continue heavy.

CANADIAN HOG NUMBERS HIGH

Hogs on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) totaled 6,334,000 head on March 1, 1959--about 29 percent above the March 1, 1959, estimate. The greatest increase was in eastern Canada where hog numbers, at 3,463,000 head, were up 31 percent. Numbers in western Canada, at 2,880,000 head, were 27 percent above a year earlier.

Recent estimates indicate sow farrowings from December 1958 through May 1959 will reach 758,500 head--22 percent above the same period a year earlier and slightly below the previous estimate of 765,000 head (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 2, 1959). Farrowings in eastern Canada are estimated at 244,800 head during the same period, 33 percent above a year earlier. Farrowings in western Canada, at 231,000 head, are expected to be up 10 percent.

Heavy slaughter during recent months has forced the Canadian Government to purchase pork in order to support prices at guaranteed levels. It is now estimated that the government has over 40 million pounds of pork, bought to support prices, in cold storage. Although the Ministry of Agriculture has announced that price supports will be reduced after October 1, 1959 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 6, 1959), indications are that government holdings will increase sharply during the coming months. The government has not yet announced how it will dispose of its pork price-support purchases.

U.K. TO CONTINUE IMPORTS OF IRISH CATTLE

The United Kingdom has extended the time that cattle from Ireland which have been tested for tuberculosis only once may be permitted to enter Britain.

Ireland expects to become tuberculosis-free in 1960 or early 1961. Until the extension was announced, it was expected that imports of cattle from Ireland would be restricted to fully tested cattle after the United Kingdom became tuberculosis-free. Under the new rule, the United Kingdom has decided that it will continue to import Irish cattle, if they have passed one 14-day test, for a period of 5 years following the date when Britain is declared fully free of tuberculosis.

Ireland is an important source of stocker and feeder animals for U.K. cattle feeders. During 1958, the United Kingdom imported 596,000 head of feeder and stocker cattle from Ireland.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL EXPORTS UP

Shipments of New Zealand raw wool during July-January 1958-59 were 219 million pounds, compared with 191 million during the same period a year earlier. Exports increased to nearly all major destinations.

The United Kingdom and the United States accounted for most of the 9-percent increase. Shipments to both have been aided by strong demand from carpet manufacturers for coarse crossbred wools.

WOOL, RAW: New Zealand Exports, actual weight,
July-January 1957-58 and 1958-59

Destination	July-January	
	1957-58	1958-59
	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia.....	3	2
Belgium.....	7	8
China.....	1	3
France.....	29	33
Germany ^{1/}	17	14
Italy.....	6	9
Japan.....	6	9
United Kingdom.....	80	96
United States.....	23	32
Other countries.....	19	13
Total.....	191	219

^{1/} New Zealand statistics do not distinguish between East and West Germany.

Source: New Zealand Wool Commission.

PRICES FOR AUSTRALIAN WOOL CONTINUE TO IMPROVE

Australian wool prices continued to improve during the week ending March 20--the last sales prior to the Easter recess. Principal buyers were Japan, the United Kingdom, and Eastern European countries.

Prices rose 4 to 8 percent from the season's low in mid-January. However, this followed a decline of about 40 percent between May 1957 and mid-January. Compared with a year earlier, prices for combing wools in late March were down 5 to 18 percent while some carding types were up slightly.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO U. S. IN MARCH

Two ships, the Kristen Bakke and Magga Dam sailed from Australia about mid-March with 552 tons of frozen beef for the United States.

<u>U.S. ports of destination</u>	<u>Quantity (U.S. tons)</u>
New York	268
Los Angeles	39
San Francisco	11
Seattle	106
Not specified	128

ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL OUTPUT DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1958-59

Preliminary results from 19 of the 20 whaling expeditions operating in the Antarctic in 1958-59 indicate a small decline in Antarctic whale oil production despite an increase in the catch limit this year. The 1958-59 catch limit was 15,000 blue whale units, 500 above 1957-58. Antarctic production by country--excluding the Soviet Union--for the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons was as follows:

<u>Expeditions</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>
	<u>1,000 short tons</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
Norway (9 expeditions).....	137	132
Japan (6 expeditions).....	97	103
United Kingdom (3 expeditions).....	54	41
Netherlands (1 expedition).....	19	21
South Georgia land stations.....	29	30
Total.....	336	327

All 3 South Georgia land stations (Norwegian, British, and Argentine) operated this season. The Norwegian station was inactive in 1957-58, reportedly for economic reasons. Output of the reactivated station tended to offset the production decline by the 9 Norwegian factory ships.

IRAQ-INDIA TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES GRAINS

A trade agreement between Iraq and India, signed in Baghdad on December 29, 1958, provides that the 2 countries shall take all measures necessary to promote trade between them.

Iraqi products listed as available for export to India include barley, millet, chick peas, rice, wheat, and beans. The agreement is for 2 years, and is renewable for 1 year, subject to modifications that may be agreed on.

U.S. COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS APPROACH NEW RECORD

U.S. coarse grain exports of 8,704,000 short tons in the July-March period of the 1958-59 marketing year were 36 percent higher than a year earlier and nearly equal to the 8,753,000 tons, exclusive of products, shipped in all of record 1957-58. Exports in March were 802,000 tons, 63 percent over last year.

Corn exports of 4,114,000 tons in the 9 months were slightly ahead of the 4,034,000 tons exported in the same period a year earlier. The 9-month barley exports of 2,172,000 tons exceeded the 2,086,000-ton total for all of last year. Grain sorghums shipments of 2,115,000 tons were also well over the total of 1,185,000 tons for 1957-58. Oats exports, at 348,000 tons, were well ahead of the 277,000 tons shipped in July-March last year.

These figures are based on July-February Bureau of the Census data and March inspections for exports.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS UP

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States during July-February 1958-59 increased considerably over those of a year earlier. The greatest percentage rise was in wheat exports.

India continued to be the major market for U.S. wheat, importing 80 million bushels in the first 8 months of 1958-59, compared with 61 million bushels in the comparable months of 1957-58. In contrast to this increase, there was a sharp drop in exports to Japan, the next largest market. Significant changes also occurred in exports to other countries.

Exports for relief or charity accounted for about 25 percent of the flour exported in July-February 1958-59, and about 20 percent of the flour exported in the first 8 months of 1957-58.

Total exports of wheat and flour for March are preliminarily estimated at approximately 44 million bushels, compared with 34 million in March 1958.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-February 1957-58
and July-February 1958-59

Destination	July-February 1957-58			July-February 1958-59		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies..	1	2,301	2,302	18	1,916	1,934
Central America	895	3,180	4,075	857	2,888	3,745
Cuba	2,051	3,096	5,147	3,101	1,779	4,880
Brazil	8,937	1,388	10,325	16,382	—	16,382
Chile	1,968	74	2,042	—	22	22
Colombia	3,261	433	3,694	1,914	364	2,278
Peru	2,771	221	2,992	3,947	436	4,383
Venezuela	522	4,269	4,791	1,601	2,231	3,832
Others	641	3,055	3,696	1,154	2,157	3,311
Total	21,047	18,017	39,064	28,974	11,793	40,767
Europe:						
Austria	1,117	—	1,117	805	36	841
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	1,573	16	1,589	3,172	13	3,185
Denmark	1,240	9	1,249	810	—	810
Germany, West	14,038	37	14,075	13,693	10	13,703
Greece	1,513	3	1,516	1,491	—	1,491
Netherlands	2,461	2,510	4,971	5,782	2,532	8,314
Norway	45	603	648	2,271	559	2,830
Poland	18,479	—	18,479	9,131	—	9,131
Sweden	843	46	889	2,076	20	2,096
United Kingdom	14,421	647	15,068	16,860	2,465	19,325
Yugoslavia	3,031	27	3,058	11,216	—	11,216
Others	3,400	871	4,271	1,884	935	2,819
Total	62,161	4,769	66,930	69,191	6,570	75,761
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	553	553	—	1,435	1,435
India	61,385	19	61,404	79,543	35	79,578
Israel	5,888	7	5,895	4,887	5	4,892
Japan	29,113	1,444	30,557	19,998	1,216	21,214
Korea	5,006	803	5,809	7,015	560	7,575
Lebanon	—	1,196	1,196	1,738	1,577	3,315
Pakistan	11,912	1	11,913	7,702	170	7,872
Philippine Republic	—	5,511	5,511	469	6,483	6,952
Taiwan (Formosa)	4,495	5	4,500	4,672	—	4,672
Turkey	1,957	—	1,957	1,003	—	1,003
Vietnam, Laos and						
Cambodia	—	665	665	—	1,792	1,792
Others	1,896	2,082	3,978	1,083	2,677	3,760
Total	121,652	12,286	133,938	128,110	15,950	144,060
Africa:						
Algeria	—	—	—	1,013	1	1,014
Ghana	—	1,097	1,097	—	1,024	1,024
Morocco	1,448	8	1,456	—	14	14
Western British Africa	—	2,370	2,370	—	1,527	1,527
Others	858	499	1,357	1,481	1,442	2,923
Total	2,306	3,974	6,280	2,494	4,008	6,502
Oceania	—	26	26	—	24	24
Unspecified 2/	394	10,055	10,449	606	13,420	14,026
World total	207,560	49,127	256,687	229,375	51,765	281,140

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

ARGENTINE PEANUT ACREAGE UP 10 PERCENT

Planted acreage for the 1958-59 peanut crop in Argentina is a record 681,996 acres, according to press reports of the second official estimate. This is over 10 percent larger than 1957-58 planted acreage. Last year's crop was 309,746 short tons from 592,300 harvested acres.

FRANCE'S EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS INCREASING

France's exports of butter rose from 22.3 million pounds in 1957 to 27.5 million pounds in 1958, the largest quantity shipped in any postwar year. Traditional markets in North Africa continued to be the principal outlets, taking about 41 percent of total exports, compared with 35 percent in 1957. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Italy also increased over the earlier year.

Cheese exports at 61 million pounds were up 6 percent. Of this quantity, about 71 percent went to Algeria and other markets in North Africa. Shipments to the United States (2.3 million pounds--most of which was Roquefort) were practically unchanged from last year. Exports to Belgium and the United Kingdom were up slightly; those to West Germany and the Netherlands were down.

Condensed milk exports totaled 43.1 million pounds in 1958, against 35.4 million pounds a year earlier. Algeria took about 38 percent, compared with 49 percent in 1957. Shipments of evaporated milk rose 26 percent to 17.7 million pounds, about 91 percent of which went to North Africa.

Exports of dried milk at 10.3 million pounds showed an increase of 14 percent. Shipments to major North African outlets were up, but those to West Germany, also an important market, were only about half as large as 1957 shipments.

Imports of butter dropped from 1.4 million pounds in 1957 to approximately 765,000 pounds in 1958, most of which came from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Argentina.

Cheese imports increased 19 percent to 28 million pounds, about half of which was Emmenthal type. The principal suppliers of all cheese imported by France during 1958 were Switzerland (11.8 million pounds), Italy (6.2 million pounds), Netherlands (4.4 million pounds), Finland and West Germany (2 million pounds each).

Canned milk imports (about 2 million pounds) came mostly from Denmark and the Netherlands, while almost all of the 7 million pounds of dried milk imported in 1958 came from Switzerland.

BELGIAN DAIRY SITUATION IN 1958

Belgian milk production in 1958 established a new record of 8,363 million pounds, up 1.9 percent from the previous record set in 1957. This quantity was produced by approximately 995,000 dairy cows with an estimated average annual yield of 8,400 pounds. About 65 percent of total milk output was used in making butter, compared with about 64 percent a year earlier. Use as fluid milk declined slightly.

Butter production, up 4 percent over 1957, set a record of 205.3 million pounds. More than half of this was creamery butter. Cheese production increased 11.6 percent to 48 million pounds. Output of the hard and semi-hard types totaled 12.4 million pounds in 1958. This increase of more than 20 percent over 1957 was largely due to heavier Gouda production.

Canned whole milk (evaporated and condensed milk) manufacture dropped 34 percent to 34.4 million pounds.

Dried milk (both whole and nonfat) output showed a marked gain in 1958 over 1957, due to greater government support. Dry whole milk production rose from approximately 2 million pounds in 1957 to 9.3 million pounds in 1958, while nonfat dry milk output rose from 54.2 million pounds in 1957 to 56.5 million pounds in 1958.

Belgian exports of all major manufactured dairy products were larger in 1958. Belgium became a heavy net exporter of butter in 1958 for the first time, exporting over 10.6 million pounds. In 1957, net imports amounted to 13.2 million pounds. Exports in 1958, however, were accompanied by a sharp reduction in inventories. Approximately 40 percent of the shipments went to Italy, 20 percent to the Netherlands, and the balance mostly to Switzerland, Morocco, and the Belgian Congo.

Belgian imports of cheese, amounting to about 80 million pounds, were approximately the same as a year earlier. Most of this was of hard and semi-hard types, most of it from the Netherlands. Exports of cheese, also mainly hard and semi-hard types, amounted to 1.8 million pounds, compared with 1 million pounds a year earlier. Most of this went to West Germany.

Dried milk shipments of 36 million pounds (21 million pounds in 1957) went mostly to the Netherlands. Other markets in 1958 were Denmark, the Belgian Congo, Chile, and West Germany. Imports of dried milk increased 14 percent to 29.3 million pounds, of which 22 million pounds came from the Netherlands.

Canned milk imports of slightly less than 10 million pounds were about 15 percent smaller than in 1957. Although exports of canned milks were relatively unimportant there was a significant increase in shipments to the Belgian Congo (over 800,000 pounds).

THAI RICE EXPORTS SLOW IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Rice exports from Thailand in January and February totaled 175,405 metric tons. 85,126 and 90,279 tons, respectively. They were well below the 277,514 tons exported in the first 2 months of 1958. Average exports in the same 2-month period of the preceding 5 years were 211,000 tons.

Nearly half of all exports was of very high-quality rice, with broken content of only 5 percent or less. Eighteen percent of the total was of the highest-grade broken rice, Broken A. 1. Only 2,731 tons, or 2 percent of the total, was of other broken rice.

Boiled rice and glutinous rice accounted for 18 and 8 percent, respectively, of the exports. Loonzein, or brown rice, came to only 3,631 tons, or 2 percent of the total.

Principal destinations of Thailand's rice exports were Singapore, Malaya, Hong Kong, and the Netherlands. Sizable quantities of boiled rice went to countries in the Near East.

RICE: Thai exports, by country and by type, January 1-February 28, 1959

Country of destination	White rice		Broken A.1	Boiled rice	Other	Total
	100%	5%				
	whole	broken				
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Asia:						
Persian Gulf.....	25	5,741	195	5,959	551	12,471
Red Sea area.....	74	271	235	13,290	70	13,940
Other West Asia.....	30	476	150	4,050	0	4,706
British Borneo.....	598	2,697	3,334	21	1,017	7,667
Hong Kong.....	4,730	6,061	10,664	0	4,015	25,470
Malaya.....	6,865	6,257	5,967	4,699	1/4,458	28,246
Singapore.....	12,451	11,046	9,449	2,291	2/8,221	43,458
Okinawa.....	0	0	1,000	0	1,800	2,800
Oceania.....	29	1,225	0	0	746	2,000
Europe:						
Netherlands.....	4,450	7,375	600	0	575	13,000
United Kingdom.....	2,050	1,801	50	795	1,475	6,171
Other Europe.....	315	410	0	40	1,675	2,440
Africa:						
East Africa.....	890	5,660	0	242	35	6,827
West Africa.....	220	2,745	0	205	390	3,560
Other countries.....	1	512	53	0	2,083	2,649
Total.....	32,728	52,277	31,697	31,592	27,111	175,405

1/ Includes 4,092 tons of glutinous rice. 2/ Includes 4,894 tons of glutinous rice.

Compiled from an unofficial trade source.

ECUADOR SELLS RICE TO VENEZUELA

Ecuador recently sold 15,000 metric tons of rough rice to Venezuela in exchange for petroleum products. Ecuador's 1958 exports of rough rice to Venezuela totaled 32,626 tons--the first rice export of significance to that country in almost 10 years.

Ecuadoran exporters reportedly are trying to sell rice to Peru. Milled rice exports to Peru of 20,000 tons in 1957 were the first important shipments to that country since 1950. Peru's 1959 rice crop, harvested about the same time as Ecuador's, is reduced by drought, so substantial imports are needed.

Ecuador has prospects for a very good rice crop in 1959, although it will probably be slightly smaller than the excellent 1958 harvest. The Ecuadoran Government will continue to emphasize rice exports as a source of foreign exchange.

RICE: Ecuadoran exports by country of destination, 1953-58

Destination	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <u>1/</u>
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Bolivia.....	3,041	29	1,610	0	0	0
Colombia.....	0	8,556	0	0	10,000	0
Costa Rica.....	0	0	7,900	3,248	3,490	1,733
El Salvador.....	0	0	3,450	1,723	0	249
Guatemala.....	0	0	1,150	0	0	0
Japan.....	28,453	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua.....	0	0	552	4,476	184	230
Panama.....	457	1,460	2,722	1,302	716	25
Peru.....	0	0	0	0	20,046	46
Puerto Rico.....	0	0	1,495	0	0	0
Union of South Africa..	9,737	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	644	0	0	0	0	2/23,235
Other countries.....	147	650	2,021	948	3/3,534	212
Total.....	42,479	10,695	20,900	11,697	37,970	25,730

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 32,626 tons (21,207 tons milled) of paddy converted at 65 percent. 3/ 2,011 tons to Surinam.

Source: Banco Central del Ecuador.

AUSTRIA'S RICE IMPORTS UP
6 PERCENT IN 1958

Rice imports into Austria in 1958, at 29,428 metric tons, increased 6 percent over 1957, but were well below those of 1956. Imports from Italy--still the principal source--were up 2,200 tons.

A decline in rice imports from Egypt, the second largest supplier, was more than offset by increased imports from Hungary and Italy. Peak imports from the United States were 3,080 tons in 1955. In 1958, they amounted to 191 tons.

RICE: Austrian imports, by type and country of origin,
1954-58

Type and origin	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{1/}
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Semi-milled rice.....	0	0	208	1,442	5
Milled rice:					
Argentina.....	0	1,046	94	27	99
China, Mainland.....	0	980	2,006	0	0
Egypt.....	130	4,311	3,285	7,840	4,769
Italy.....	15,227	12,642	21,884	8,312	11,036
Hungary.....	1,714	1,031	1,091	1,239	4,485
Netherlands.....	1,585	1,635	729	284	232
Thailand.....	42	345	1,380	899	1,046
United States.....	0	0	288	35	191
Other countries.....	211	653	642	133	563
Total.....	18,909	22,643	31,399	18,769	22,421
Broken rice:					
Argentina.....	0	429	821	363	232
Egypt.....	0	1,376	2,868	3,568	4,001
Greece.....	30	246	785	456	215
Italy.....	5,694	4,579	1,060	2,845	2,319
Netherlands.....	0	1,640	35	100	10
United States.....	0	3,080	684	0	80
Other countries.....	45	1,263	507	266	145
Total.....	5,769	12,613	6,760	7,598	7,002
Total rice.....	24,678	35,256	38,367	27,809	29,428

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Statistik des Aussenhandels.

HONG KONG IMPORTS U.S. FRUIT

Hong Kong imported \$7.5 million worth of U.S. groceries during the first 11 months of 1958. Slightly over one-half of these imports were fruit and vegetable items. The U.S. share of Hong Kong's total orange and other citrus imports was 53 percent; apples, 7 percent; grapes, 68 percent; fruit juices, 70 percent; and canned vegetables, 48 percent.

BRAZIL TO IMPORT 1.2 MILLION
TONS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT

Brazil has agreed to import 1.2 million tons (44.1 million bushels) of Argentine wheat during 1959, under a bilateral trade agreement signed on July 30, 1957. Brazil also has an option to buy an additional 300,000 tons (11 million bushels) from Argentina during 1959.

Under the 1957 agreement, effective from 1958 through 1960, Brazil is to import 1 million tons (36.7 million bushels) of Argentine wheat annually. This commitment, however, is subject to the following reservations:

If in any of the 3 years Argentina has an exportable wheat surplus of less than 3 million tons (110.2 million bushels), deliveries to Brazil are to be as close to 1 million tons as possible, and not less than 30 percent of the exportable surplus.

If in any of the 3 years Brazil's wheat production is large enough to prevent consumption of the wheat imports stipulated in agreements with Argentina and other supplying countries, Brazil will proportionately reduce the amounts stipulated in those agreements.

If, however, in any of the 3 years Brazil's wheat requirements for consumption exceed domestic production plus the quantities specified in such agreements, Argentina may share in larger sales to Brazil.

It is in accordance with the latter reservation that Brazil's purchases of Argentine wheat in 1959 will exceed the quota of 1 million tons stipulated in the 1957 agreement. The supply situation in Brazil is tight this year as a result of 1958-crop damage by unfavorable weather and wheat diseases.

A previous agreement specified Brazilian imports of 1.2 million metric tons of Argentine wheat and flour (grain equivalent) in each of the years 1955, 1956, and 1957, subject to the provision that trade between the two countries was to be kept in balance. The 1.2-million-ton level was reached only in 1955 (1,266,912 tons, or 46.6 million bushels). In 1956, Brazilian wheat and flour imports from Argentina came to only 632,305 tons (23.2 million bushels), and in 1957 they were only 829,234 tons (30.5 million bushels).

The 1-million-ton per year target of the latest agreement was slightly exceeded in 1958 with 1,017,501 tons (37.4 million bushels). The quantity that Brazil will actually import from Argentina in 1959 and 1960 will depend primarily upon wheat production in the two countries.

U.S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS LOWER

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, were 23,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in February 1959. This was 36 percent less than January exports of 36,000 bales, but 44 percent above the exports of 16,000 bales in February 1958. Exports during August-February 1958-59 amounted to 133,000 bales, compared with 168,000 a year earlier.

Principal destinations of cotton linters exports from the United States during August-February 1958-59, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 49,000 bales (63,000); Japan 27,000 (32,000); United Kingdom 21,000 (31,000); Canada 15,000 (19,000); and France 12,000 (15,000).

FREE WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASES IN 1958-59; EXPORTS DECLINE

Cotton production in the 1958-59 season in principal Free World exporting countries is currently estimated at 27.1 million bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 1.2 million bales or 5 percent from last season.

The United States crop was larger principally because of the record-high yield per acre. Production was substantially higher in Sudan, Mexico, and Egypt due to increased acreage and generally favorable growing conditions. Smaller increases took place in British East Africa, Turkey, Iran, El Salvador, Peru, and Nicaragua. Production declined from last season in other Free World countries mainly because of adverse weather.

Cotton exports from the principal Free World exporting countries thus far in 1958-59 were smaller by 1.3 million bales or 21 percent than a year earlier. Most importing countries have limited their raw cotton purchases this season because of weaker demand for cotton goods, declining prices, and a desire to reduce stocks of cotton and cotton goods.

Most of the decline was in exports from the United States. They were 50 percent less than a year earlier, due to larger exportable world supplies and underselling of most qualities of U.S. cotton by foreign growers. Smaller declines occurred in exports from Syria, the Belgian Congo, Brazil, Turkey, Sudan, and Iran.

Exports from 11 of the countries listed in the accompanying table increased this season, especially those from Mexico, India, Egypt, Greece, and Pakistan.

Exports relate to the number of months shown opposite each country for the 1958-59 season and for the same months a year earlier.

COTTON: Production and exports, principal Free World exporting countries, seasons 1957-58 and 1958-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Production			Exports		
	1957-58			1958-59		
	bales	1,000 bales	Change	bales	1,000 bales	Change
			+ -			+ -
Belgian Congo.....	205	200		77	78	1
Brazil.....	1,350	1,300		129	54	
British East Africa.....	442	496	54	80	65	
Burma.....	55	55		16	16	
Egypt.....	1,861	2,030	169	609	685	76
El Salvador.....	161	200	39	46	58	12
French Equatorial Africa.....	185	180		49	54	5
Greece.....	290	289		64	132	68
India.....	4,425	4,200	225	26	140	114
Iran.....	280	320	40	7	3	
Mexico.....	2,085	2,350	265	1,003	1,119	116
Nicaragua.....	219	220	1	18	59	41
Nigeria.....	205	150		27	65	38
Pakistan.....	1,370	1,350		185	242	57
Peru.....	508	510	2	142	212	70
Sudan.....	225	650	425	125	120	
Syria.....	492	430		218	134	
Turkey.....	550	600	50	101	90	
United States.....	10,964	11,581	617	3,438	1,710	
			Net		Net	
Total above countries...	25,872	27,111	+1,239	6,360	5,036	-1,324

1/ Preliminary. 2/ September-January, August figures not available.

PERU'S COTTON EXPORTS INCREASE SHARPLY

According to preliminary statistics, cotton exports from Peru were 212,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 5 months (August-December) of the current season. This is an increase of around 50 percent from the 142,000 bales exported in the same months a year earlier.

With the exception of a moderate decline in exports to France, shipments to all major purchasers of Peruvian cotton increased in the period under review. Substantially larger quantities were exported to Chile, Belgium, and the United States.

Approximate quantities exported to principal destinations during August-December 1958, with comparable 1957 figures in parentheses, were: Belgium 35,000 bales (19,000); Chile 34,000 (9,000); United States 25,000 (13,000); United Kingdom 29,000 (22,000); West Germany 28,000 (18,000); Netherlands 14,000 (11,000); France 14,000 (16,000); Italy 13,000 (6,000); and Japan 10,000 (3,000).

Peru's cotton consumption in 1958-59 may be somewhat lower than last season. Preliminary forecasts place total consumption for the current season at about 65,000 bales. This would be a decline of 7 percent from the 70,000 bales used last year. The larger Peruvian mills are now operating 8 hours per day. However, smaller mills are working only 4 hours daily. Prices of cotton cloth have increased around 10 percent from a year ago, reflecting higher production costs which were brought about by wage increases. Port stocks on March 6, 1959, were reported at about 66,000 bales. This decline of 43 percent from 115,000 bales a year earlier was due to the sharp increase in exports this season.

Total cotton production in Peru for 1958-59 is estimated at 510,000 bales, compared with the 1957-58 crop of 508,000. Tanguis production was probably around 5 percent below the 1957-58 crop of 401,000 bales, owing to insect damage and water shortages in some areas.

The reduction in the Tanguis crop was offset by an increase in production of extra-long staple Pima and Karnak, which reached a record high of 128,000 bales, compared with 107,000 in 1956-57. This 20-percent increase was attributed to larger plantings of this type and more effective insect controls.

The total area planted to cotton in 1958-59 was 556,000 acres, compared with 593,000 last season.

The 1959-60 crop of Pima and Karnak, planted during January-March, is expected to be considerably below the 1958-59 crop, due to sharply lower prices and weaker world demand for extra-long staple cotton. In some Pima and Karnak-producing areas, as much as 25 percent of the cotton land has been shifted to rice production, and in other areas cotton land is being used for pasture.

Cotton prices on the Lima spot market have continued to fall in recent months, reflecting the world surplus of extra-long staple cotton.

The total export price (spot price plus export tax) for Pima Type 1 cotton was equivalent to 27.25 U.S. cents per pound on March 12, 1959, compared with 41.03 cents a year earlier. Tanguis Type 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ prices had declined to 25.06 cents per pound on March 12, compared with 32.29 cents a year earlier.

C.i.f. Liverpool quotations for new-crop Peruvian cotton on March 25, 1959, with comparable 1958 prices in parentheses, were: Pima Type 1, for August-September shipment, 31.00 cents per pound (44.05 cents) and Tanguis Type 3, for May-June shipment, 29.84 cents per pound (37.50 cents).

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWNTREND

United States exports of cotton (all types) in February 1959 were 219,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (211,000 running bales). This was a decline of 5 percent from January exports of 230,000 bales, and 53 percent below exports of 469,000 bales in February 1958. (See table, page 26.)

Exports from August 1958 through February 1959 totaled 1,710,000 bales (1,647,000 running bales), down 50 percent from the 3,438,000 bales exported in the corresponding period a year earlier. Total cotton exports from the United States in 1958-59 are not expected to exceed 3,000,000 running bales, compared with 5,700,000 last season.

Sales under the 1958-59 cotton export program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for export between August 1, 1958, and July 31, 1959, amounted to 2,157,076 running bales as of March 30, 1959. The average selling price, basis Middling 1-inch cotton, average location, was 28.43 cents per pound for the March 30 sales, compared with 28.46 cents for the previous sales on March 16.

In addition to the CCC sales, registrations of cotton for export under the "payment-in-kind" program totaled 257,072 bales as of March 30.

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956 and 1957, August-February 1957-58 and 1958-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39:	1950-54:	1956	1957	August-February 1957-58:	1958-59
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	55	55	32	11
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	337	182	137	28
Denmark.....	33	29	25	26	21	5
Finland.....	35	13	33	19	13	13
France.....	662	431	433	367	95	176
Germany, West.....	511	382	1,061	623	441	79
Italy.....	442	379	722	572	342	109
Netherlands.....	107	127	260	113	65	11
Norway.....	17	14	21	13	10	1
Poland & Danzig.....	180	1/ 1	27	248	173	77
Portugal.....	36	2/ 9	91	24	15	11
Spain.....	108	142	174	217	75	187
Sweden.....	115	53	111	130	86	27
Switzerland.....	11	42	121	81	64	7
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	1,050	709	454	127
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	141	115	7	3/
Other Europe.....	4/ 96	5	38	18	14	1
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	4,700	3,512	2,044	870
Australia.....	9	2/ 39	81	67	36	28
Canada.....	301	311	380	277	139	43
Chile.....	9	24	74	35	33	1
Colombia.....	20	30	52	69	42	15
Cuba.....	11	19	31	46	27	4
French North Africa.....	5/	9	17	11	9	10
Hong Kong.....	5/	2/ 11	95	138	68	69
India.....	52	253	301	114	86	28
Indonesia.....	5/	19	43	31	20	11
Israel.....	5/	12	19	18	3	3/
Japan.....	1,142	871	1,589	1,174	702	332
Korea, Republic of.....	5/	80	220	207	92	135
Philippines.....	2	9	36	59	28	42
Taiwan (Formosa).....	5/	85	162	110	52	96
Union of South Africa.....	5/	6	31	37	19	9
Other countries.....	6/ 158	50	7/ 86	53	38	17
Total 500-lb. bales....	5,589	4,134	7,917	5,958	3,438	1,710
Total running bales....	5,300	3,977	7,598	5,717	3,299	1,647

1/ One year only. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65 and Norway 17. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 7/ Includes Bolivia 11, Pakistan 28, and Uruguay 15.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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